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Supplemental Material

Estimates of Soil Ingestion in a Population of Chinese Children

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Figure S1. Histogram and basic statistical parameters of investigated child population age, height, and weight.

Figure S2. Histogram and basic statistical parameters of daily food ingestion (FOww) and feces (FCdw) and urine excretion for investigated child population. (Notes: Median daily wet weight of food consumed by the investigated Chinese children population was 1013 g d⁻¹, ranging from 267 to 1758 g d⁻¹. These values are slightly higher than those (918, 349 to 1154 g d⁻¹) for American 2- to 7-year-old children (Davis et al. 1990). Median daily dry weight of excreted faeces for investigated Chinese children was 17.0 g d⁻¹, ranging from 2.4 to 63.8 g d⁻¹. These values are slightly higher than those (12.7, 4.3 to 31.2 g d⁻¹) for American 2- to 7-year-old children (Davis et al. 1990)).

Figure S3. Frequency distribution histogram and outlier box of soil ingestion rate (SIR) based on tracer Al, Ba, Ce, Mn, Sc, Ti, V, and Y separately.

Figure S4. Frequency distribution histogram and outlier box of soil ingestion rate (SIR) based on tracer Al, Ba, Ce, Mn, Sc, Ti, V, and Y after removing the outliers in Supplemental Material, Figure 3.

Table S1. Basic statistical parameters of tracer element concentrations in food.

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